## THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS. THINGS TO BE ON OUR STAGE IN THE FEER BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

A Dramatization of Marie Cerelli's "The pramatization of Satan "-A New Version by Borrows of Satan "-A New Version by Russ Whytal of a Piece New Called "Yagabondia".-All the Current Bills. Not many new plays are ever brought out just before Christmas. The amount and variety of our stage amusements this week will be

no less than at any time in the season, however, and not quite devoid of novelty. The Barlem Opera House, which usually presents familiar pieces, will have a new one to-morrow night in "Vagabondia." Russ Whytal is an-sounced as the author, but it is understood that his work has consisted of rewriting an old drama or novel. He has proved his original ability in several plays, and may have applied it happily in this instance. The theme and treatment are said to be romantic. The playwright and Mrs. Whytal will enact the leading haracters. Richness and beauty are prom-

ised in the costumes. The drama which will be new at the Broadway on Wednesday night has been made out of Marie Corelli's novel. "The Sorrows of Satan." and it bears the same title. It has been used in England two seasons. A promise that it will be presented here in a far more ambitious manner s made by its responsible promoters, and they seem to have made careful preparations. Of course, the devil in human guise will be the principal character transferred from the book. He will be enacted by John E. Kellerd, Among others in the cast are Mary Shaw. Miller Kent, Grace Filkins, Anna Robin-son, Ida Vernon, Effe Germon, Howell Ransell and Harry Gwynette. Those who have read the story know that Satan figures in it as an Italian Prince, who becomes the companion of an heir to an immense astate, teaches him how to spend money, introduces him into fashionable society, leads him into courtship and thence into marriage, all with ill consequences. Miss Corelli's curious exploit in fiction has commanded much popularity with the reading public. What can be done with it on the stage is awaited with considerable interest. Much is to be made of a

garden fête by means of electrical devices. The Monday changes of bill at the American will bring "The Bohemian Girl" forward again. Mr. Stewart will be the bereaved nobleman, Mr. Sheehan the loyal lover, Miss Norwood the stolen maiden, Miss Macaichol the gypsy queen, Mr. Moulton the dandy and Mr. Knight the bandit. They should sing acceptably the ballads which wear so well in popularity. The 350th performance of opera in English at this theatre will be distinguished by souvenirs next Saturday night. "Lurline will be revived spectacularly next week. The first drama of its class to have a long run

here was "The Ticket of Leave Man." That was thirty-four years ago, at the Winter Garden, and the late William J. Florence was assostated with its success. It will be reproduced by the Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hill to-morrow night. The rôle of the honest and loving Lancashire fellow with his misadventure in London will now be taken by Robert Drouet and that of the "I-am-here" detective by William Redmund, while Walter Allen and Emmett King will represent the villainy.

The extravaganza of last season at Weber & Fields's, called "Pousse Café," is on a tour, and will spend this week at the Grand Opera House. It lasted a whole season at the concert music hall in Broadway, and its humor should not lose flavor in Eighth avenue. The present company has Frederick Hallen and Mollie Fuller as its leaders, and contains John J. Sparks, Jack N. B. Bernard, Harris and Fields, Dailey and Hilton, the Johnstons, the Fremonts and other entertainers to the promised

number of forty.

Charles Coghlan will go to Brooklyn for the week and present "The Royal Box" at the Montauk. It was in this drama that he became star, and it had a long term in Manhattan borough at the Fifth Avenue, followed by a transfer to the Garden. It is his own versi of a Dumas play, and his character is that of an

transfer to the Garden. It is his own version of a Dumas play, and his character is that of an actor who has love affairs, and is a sentimental hero with admirable traits. Praise of it as artistic in matter and performance has been positive from most critics.

Clara Morris, of late playing in vaudeville theatres, will make a tour in full-length dramas, beginning to-morrow night at the Star. She will take up one of her well-known rôles, that of the eloping wife and contrite mother in "Miss Multon," a version of "East Lynne," but differing very much from others. Miss Morris made in it a memorable success in the days of the Union Square. The Star will have its usual Sunday night concert.

Augustin Neuville is an actor of boy parts, and the east side multitude like him very well. He will be at the Third Avenue as the youthful hero of "The Boy Tramp." His adventures in that play are certainly remarkable, and he goes through them with a whoop and hurrah which his audiences admire. Mrs. Neuville is the other leader of the company. A variety show is scattered between the acts of the melodrama. A concert will be given this evening.

The Columbus will return from vaudeville to the legitimate, but not so completely as to drive away people who like variety shows. "The Girl from Paris" is not dramatic enough to that its miscellany of songs, dances and extravaganza. No doubt the points made in it during its long season in Broadway will be equally sharp in Harlem. The German inneseper, the French bewitcher and their course. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will deliver his lecture. "Myth and Miracle," at the Harlem Opera House this evening.

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The play at the People's will have the title of "The Chain of Destiny," surely an alluring one for the Howery, because it conveys a promise of thrilling interest. It is a "Monte Cristo" kind of piece, with exciting episodes crowding each other. Among these are a flood in a mountain stream, the assassination of a traveller and a revolt by convicts in a prison. Of course, the hero suffers undeservedly through all vicissitudes, and comes out all right whea justice is triumphant at last.

Some of the hold-overs at the theatres have received notices to quit after the end of this week. John Drew will have to go away from the Empire with "The Liars" because the stage will be required by Charles Frohman's stock company, but he is promised time at some other New York house for a return visit in the spring. The Empire's winter season will begin with "Phroso," made out of Anthony Hope's novel by Edward Rose and Henry V. Esmond The heroine will be played by Jessie Millward, the company's new leading actress.

William H. Crane will remain two more weeks at the Knickerbooker, and "The Head of the Family" will be continued, of course. It contains the essential of a Crane rôle in a play variously amusing and absorbing. The company, as a whole, has never appeared to better advantage. Miss Wallis's saucything is a fresh elety. N. C. Goodwin will come next with some

old plays and at least one that is new. Julia Arthur's bill will be made up of the comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and the melodrams of "Mercedes" at Wallack's during the first half of the week. She will on Thursday revive "A Lady of Quality." in which piece she started strongly at this theatre as a star

day revive "A Lady of Quality," in which piece she started strongly at this theatre as a star. She enacted the impulsive heroine vividly, notably in the episode of her brutal persecutor's death, and she gave a sumptuous mounting, especially in the representation of the rose garden.

—he farcical, musical, and very tumultuous motel Topsy Turvy" will retain its company flates to the end of its term at the Herald source next Saturday night. There will be sourced to the end of its term at the Herald source next Saturday night. There will be sourced not be "The Little Host," a musical comedy. Louis Pe Lange and Edgar Smith wrote it for Delia Poz, and the promise is that it will be brought to New York in the best possible condition and performed by a full, competent company.

A fortnight more of "The Village Postmaster" at the Fourteenth Street will be followed by a week of "Superba." Next after that Chauncev Olcott will appear in "A Romance of Athlone." an Irish drama, written by his manager, Augustus Pitou, author of "Sweet Inniserra. Its place and time are Ireiand a hundred years ago. It will have neither Irish peasants nor English solders. The action will range from light comedy to melodrama ac intense as to contain a desperate duel. Of course, there will be songs for Mr. Olcott.

This is the lass week of "Im Weissen Roessel" at this house gives next week only to Buder Martin, after which Phillippi's realistic drama. Ins Erbe. "will be produced, with Eugen Schady and Willy Faber making their American debuts. Subscriptions are being laten for the Sonnenthal engagement. Manager Corried has been invited to lecture on Serman literature to Columbia students.

A sixteenth week of "The Turtle" at the

Manhattan will prove that the people who like that kind of a farce are vary numerous. The fact is that residents and strangers have come to regard it as a thing to see when they go alumining. Souvenirs will be given away at the 125th performance to-morrow night. It is said that whenever a succeasor to this piece is needed one of the same French kind will be brought out with no expurgation.

To-morrow night's performance of "A Runaway Girl" at the Fifth Avenue will be its 135th in this city. The transfer from one theatre to another does not seem to have jogged its run at all. Marie Cahill has taken the place of Mabel Gillman, and that is the only recent change in the cast. The production of "Three Little Lambs" is deferred until after the holidays. Adele Bitchle and Virginia Earle are to have leading parte in it.

Hall Caine's labors as a boomer of "The Christian" have ceased, and he has gone to London to exploit the play there. Meanwhile it can get along at the Carden just as well without him, and at a much less sacrifice of dignity. Viola Allen is sure to winter is New York. This is her eleventh week here as a star, and there is no intimation that she will be dispossessed so long as she is a profitable co-cupant of that stage.

Author Pinero has expressed "the greatest graiffication" over the success of "Treisway of the Wells." Why shouldn't he feel that way? And what does any one care whether he does or not? The Important fact is that his quaint comedy of old-time theatrical life in London, as performed by Paniel Frohman's company at the Lyceum. Is first-rate entertainment for first-rate people. It will remain there a long time, to judge by appearances.

Augustin Daly is going to make a radical change in the style of plays performed by Ada Rehan and the stock company at his theatre. "The Merchant of Venice" Will be continued until the holidays are over. Then a few weeks will be devoted to "Mme. Sans Géne." with Miss Behan as the heroine and George Clarke as Napoleon. Next after that a shift will be made to me

ings. Miss Rehan will have the eccentric role played in London by Mrs. John Wood. Drury Lane's Christmas pantonime will be brought to Daly's in March.

May Irwin has bought "Kate Kip" from its author. Glen MacDonough. She says that she paid \$10,000, in addition to previous royalties. Really, the figures do not matter. The farce has served her purpose admirably at the Bijon. It lets her give as nearly the whole show as she pleases, and as the audiences wish her to. At the same time it uses her company advantageously. She is quite without rivalry in her own line of acting.

The sixtleth time of "A Dangerous Maid" will have souvenirs at the Casino next Friday night. It will be taken to Boston three weeks hence. Nothing can be given on authority as to what will be done next at this theatre. The rumor is that on Jan. 9 an adaptation of "La Belle Helene" will be produced. It is said that Lillian Russell has been engaged for this.

The hundredth berformance of "Sporting Life" at the Academy of Music will have souvenirs on Tuesday night. This big melodrama will be continued only until past the holidays. It has stayed much longer than was at first expected. Andrew Mack will occupy this stage next with "The Ragged Earl." a new Irish drama with an exciting duel in it. A scenie production of Anson Pond's war play. Her Atonement. will ensue.

We now export plays to London in considerable quantities and generally at a profit. "On and Off," the English version of which developed its value at the Madison Square, has just been produced at the London Vaudeville with a success that seems to be positive. It is in its third month in New York, and its run may not be half over. The novelty of its fun and the get comfortably assured that in liking the play at the Garriek they are doing quite the produced at the Comédie Française. So our people may feel comfortably assured that in liking the play at the Garriek they are doing quite the proper thing. They have felt sure, anyway, that the performance by Annie Russell and her companions i

Continuous-show bills disclose the usual thorough shift of specialists, but about all the performers are familiar. The Pleasure Palace will have a visit from Marshall P. Wilder, whose first appearance in vaudeville was made at the downtown Proctor house a fortnight ago. His budget contains much original fun. and even that which smacks of the variety show comedian is effectively marked by the entertainer's personality. Grace Huntington, too, will be seen at this house for the first time She will use the comedictta "Checkmate." that recently introduced her to the continuous "The Battle of San Juan Hill" has shows. been withdrawn, but it left but a half-hour gap, which means room for two more specialties To-morrow's leaders of the variety folk will be Lafavette and Reno and Richards.

A dramatic player for Keith's will be Louise Thorndyke Boucleault, who will use the comedietta "A Proper Impropriety." Howard Kyle will be her companion. Will M. Cressy, a one-time Cy Prime, will be paired with Blanche Dayne in a sketch, and other variety sketches will be for Al Leech and the Rosebuds, for Thatcher and Marble and for Fillson and Er-roll. Listed as specialists will be Louise Truax, a whistler; the Damma, two very skilful acro-bats: Charles T. Aldrich and Ed Latell. Lillian Burkhart and her assisting players he those who are not spec

bats: Charles T. Aldrich and Ed Latell.
Lillian Burkhart and her assisting players will be those who are not specialists in the bill at Proctor's. She has essayed vaudeville employment in a repertory of comedictas, extending her stay at a variety theatre by a change of play, and so has several serviceable short rices at her command. The comic sketch pair will have several amusing representatives. McIntyre and Heath are blacked-up chaps with characteristics of drollery that specialists in the same line do not imitate: Canfield and Carleton succeed in being comic with rare changes of material, and Hayes and Lytton are laughable burlesquers of finely tragical scenes. Others promised are Helene Mora, a deep-voiced balladist; Montgomery and Stone, who are in the song and dance way; the Alls, acrobats, and Bialta, who describes herself as a fire dancer. Of lesser lights there will be a dozen.

Gertle Cochran, a pert child well trained in memorization, will head to-morrow's roster at Pastor's. The supply of sketch pairs includes Ward and Curran, the Elinores, Fostell and Emmett, Murray and Alden, Byron and Blanche and Smith and Blanchard. Carrie Scott, Davenport and Lorella, Fielding, Annie Wilmuth aud the Morellos are also in the list.

The newest wax group at the Eden Musée, whose hours are those of the continuous theatres, shows Santa Claus handing to Uncle Sam naked youngsters that stand for Cuba, Forto Rico and the Philippines. In a second Christmas group two white women are bringing goodies to a humble negro household. A marionette show is the holiday bid made here to children. The gypsy musicians will give concerts this afternoon and this evening.

To-day's programmes at Proctor's and the Pleasure Paince are of week-day length and arrangement. Henry Chantrau, Isabelle Evesson, Lizzie B. Baymond and Charles R. Sweet will be downtown leaders, and Burr McIntosh, Dot Kingsley and Nat Wills will be at the uptown house.

The music hall calendar at Koster & Bial's marks to-morrow night as the time for beginning the winter season. Several specialties by performers who have never been in the country will be placed conspicuously. These are the Allisons, seven acrobats: Marzella, a trainer of birds, and Ida Heath, a vocalist and dancer. Those who remain from last week are the Dartos, Munroe and Mack, Virginia Aragon, Jo-

sephine Sabel and Willy Ozeola. "Hurly Burly" and "Cyranose" are prosper ing at Weber & Fields's. Recent additions to these buriettas are comic treatment of a current duel scene between women, which is made also to touch upon a recent encounter between prizefighters; and of the winking girl in pricelighters; and of the winking arim. On and Off." The resort's six comedians have in these matters as fine opportunities as previous pieces provided for them, yet Fay Templeton and Mabel Fenton have a greater share of the fun than was formerly the women's portion. So the whole is unusually diverting.

Fox and Foxie are announced for the Harlem, but there will be others here who will be recalled for their performances. Patrice, Favor and Sinclair, the Willett and Thorne troups, the Irish Four, Adelina Roattino, Nellie Burt, Gilbert Girard and the Pattersons are all favorably known as specialists or players of short farees.

Music halls that offer concert programmes to-night are Weber & Fields's, the Harlem and the Dewey. Burly Waison and Jeanette Dupre are the leaders of the organization that will occupy the Dewey. Purry and Burns, Leslie and Curdy, the Monroes, the Kumnises and Mildred Murray are some of the others. All engage in burlettas entitled "A Wild Goose Chase" and "Kosher-Kosher."

"The Badger Trial" has proved at Sam T. Leslie in the stray ware and warry way wutable to stand be stand to st and Off." The resort's six comedians have in

"Kosher-Kosher."
"The Balger Trial" has proved at Sam T. Jack's to be in every way suitable to stand beside the older and nasty product. "The Mock Turtle." so both are continued. The McCarthys, James Irwin, Marion and Vedder, Fanny Lewis and the Marinellas will be in the olio.

## An Ante-Nuptial Understanding

From the Chicago Daily News. "There is one question I want to ask you, dearest," said the beautiful girl as she toyed with the diamond ring on her third finger. "When we are married will you expect me to bake my own bread?"
"You can do as you like about it, darling," he replied, but I certainly shall insist upon your not baking mins." PORMS WORTH READING.

On San Juan Hill. All to now still on San Juan bill. And over El Caney's ground Boft shadows float, and the wooddove's note Is the only living sound.

The palm trees stand in a dreamlike land, And the hot winds faint and die On the tasselled mass of the guines grass

And the coffee bushes dry. The infied mirth of the patient earth And the mystery of the trees Are ever the same, and the war's red flame Disturbs not the dream of these The trenches, ablase, through the dreastral days Lie blesched in the tropic sun, and the smell of death with the stifling breath Of the battle is passed and done.

But Memory stends with outstretched hands Alone on that allen shore; Where the graves are made, her feet are stayed— Stayed—never to wander more. Forever she stands with outstreeched hands, Her white brow bound with yew; And, over the walls of the hills she calls,

Her cry is the cry of the bended sky And the cry of the volceless clay, And the soundless deeps where Nature keeps The mystery of her sway. Not a breeze but brings on its rushing wings Her message again and again: They carried the height-in as brave a fight

And over the sea's wide blue.

As was ever fought by men." A Baby's Look. From the Cleveland Leader. Of I sit and try to conjure
Up the families.
The old memories that he
Must be heir to when he resis his
World wise glances.
As he often does, on me.
Are there dim old recollections
Of another,
Of a fairer place than earth
That come trooping in upon him—
Of the mother
Who forsook him at his birth? Who forsook him at his birth?
Who shall fathom the deep meaning
Of the look
That is often in his eyes?
Is his mind surcharged with wisdom
From some book
That he studied in the skies?
Does he have his dim old memories
Of a clime
That is fair and far away,
As I've had them, as you've had them
In your time—
As we still do—who shall say?

S. M. Kishn.

Beston's Anti-Imperialists as Viewed by an Expanionist. From the Boston Globa.

There's a set of Boston quakers
Who're afraid of wind and breakers.
They are Mugwumps who have never eniffed.

They are breeze;
and they tremble for the fate
Of the gallant ship of state,
If she ventures on the stormy China seas. All these golfer statesmen hanker
Just to drop the good ship's anchor
In the Frog Pond or the ever calm Back Bay,
Where they'd feed the crew on Ibsen
And the portraiture of Gibson
And the operas of Wagner, night and day.

Should the Kaiser try to steal her,
Then these mariners would keel her
And tie her with a rope to Banker Hill;
If the keen east wind should rock her,
Then these river saits would dock her
In the subway, lest the crew should get a chill. Should a shore breeze set her jigging,
And thus tangle up her rigging,
When they let her take a spin along the Charles,
Never fear for her, for, bless us !
Dear old Harvard's great professors
Would shin along the guys and mend the enarts.

If a shark or hornpout gored her,
The Reform Club tars would board her,
Oblivious to river smells and damp;
And in patent leather uppers
They would glide atong the scuppers
Led by Edward and his famed Alasddin lamp.

Omnipresent and omniscient These Bostonians proficient These Bostonians proficient
Is up nights beside the universe's brink. Be the subject indigestion,
Or an esoteric question,
These Bostonians can solve it in a twink.

When they fail for local topics, when they tail for local topics.

Then they curse the distant tropics.

And expansion they denominate a sell.

Next, they damn the poor equator,
and most aswagely beats her;

And Manila, they translate it, "French for hell." "Heed the fate of Greece and Rome!"
They exhort, "and stay at home!"
Erving Winslow and Gam Bradford call us drunks
"Why, the blasted numakulls," say they,
"Must be crazy, by the way they
Grab those God-forasken islands full of akunks."

We invoke the Constitution;" They enclaim, "it's prostitution.
For to wrap those fillipnos in our flag;
Those old darces we can't bear 'em;
If you're bound to have a harem,
Then select one when you haven't got a jag."

They would save us great expenses,
And would spare us grave offences
Such as Moses didn't even dare to speak—
Sins original, morbific,
Antinomian, terrific—
To rehearse them all would take a bard a week.

Such another waiting few
Never saw I, nor did you;
Why, you'd think the gallant ship was now a wreck;
When, in fact, she's headed straight
As a string for Glory's gate.
So you'd better climb aboard and get on deck.
Epwann F. Burss.

The Old Garret. From the Boston Evening Transcript. From the Botton Evening Transcrive
Swing sjar the garret door.
How the rusty hinges creak!
Pause before you venture o'er
The old threshold, worn and weak.
Comes, as oft such questions will—
Who knows what's beyond the sill?
Here, all things are plain to see—
There all things are mystery,
Where old treasures are shut fast
In the storehouse of the past.

In the storehouse of the past.

From the rafters overhead,
Withered herbs, in dusty rows,
Hang like branches sere and dead;
But, whene'er a soft wind blows
Through the window's broken pane
Faint, sweet fragrances again
From their leaves are shaken free,
As an old-time memory
In the cobwebbed minds of men
Stirs, and tries to live again.

Here the spider's web is spun
in the dust and in the gloom.
Here are woven, one by one.
In a viewless, noiseless loom,
Fabrics it for fairy wear,
Frail as frost and quite as fair,
Bhowing patterns rarer far.
Than those of old laces are
When a light from heaven's blue
Shines the silken meshes through.

Shines the sliken meshes through.

In that shadowy corner stands
An old cradic, and it seems
flowly rocked by phantom hands
While a baby sleeps and dreams
On the pillow, long unpressed,
And a lullaby of rest
Trembles softly through the gloom
of this memory-haunted room,
From the lips that long ago
Turned to dust where grave-flowers grow.

Turned to dust where grave-nowers
In that old, worm-esten chest,
What quaint things are stored away!
Stomacher and 'broidered vestSatin gown and wig of gray.
I can fancy phantom folk
Dancing at the midnight's stroke,
In the garments hidden here
For who knows how many a year?
Twee an cerie sight to see
Their grim, ghostly revelry.
Almost bidden from the sight Their grim, ghostly reveiry.

Almost hidden from the sight
By the wreckage of the past
In the dim and dusty light
From the cobwebbed window cast,
Shows a mirror, and therein
Many a ghost of what has been
Beens to rise and swiftly pass
Like a shadow o'er the glass.
In the depths of it i see
Things that almost frighten ma.

Things that almost trighten ma.

Faces mouldered into dust
Long ago look out at me
From the tarnished frame, whose rust
Mocks at human vanity.
As a shadow forms, for they
As a shadow forms, for they
Arms, and fade, and pass away.
Like the ripple on a stream,
Ut the fancy of a dream,
Here—then lost in shadows vast,
The procession of the past.

The procession of the past.

Longer here I dare not stay.

For it somehow seems to me

We are trespasers to-day.

Shut the door and turn the key.

Leave it to the dead, who quit

Their old graves to visit it.

Whence they come or where they go,

What they come for—who shall know?

I shall solve the mystery

When the grass grows over me.

ESEM E. RELYOND.

From the Dial. Of old the Muses sat on high, And heard and judged the songs of men; On one they smilled, who lostered by; Of toiling ten, they slighted ten.

"They lightly serve who serve us beat, Nor know they how the task was done; We Muses love a soul at rest. But violence and toll we shun." If men say true, the Muses now Have changed their ancient habitude, And would be served with knitted brow, And stress and toil each day renewed.

So each one with the other vies, Of those who weave romance or song: "On us. O Muse, bestow thy prize, For we have striven well and long!" And yet methinks I hear the hest Come murmuring down from Helicon: "They lightly sarve who serve us best, Nor know they how the task was done!" OVERTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A friend calls our attention to the fact that the present rate of duty on sugar "not above No. 16 Dutch standard, testing 75" in the polariscope, is .95 of 1 cent. per 1b., and .036 of 1 cent. per 1b. onal for each degree of tast, making the rate on sugar testing 90°, for instance, 1.835 cents per 1b. Fractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard pays a duty of 1,98

Baveral correspondents send us "Capt. John Vine Hall's drunkenness cure," which is as follows: Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; pepper-mint water, 11 drams; spirits of nutmeg, 1 dram. Done, one wineglassful twice a day, in water or not,

The arithmetical lingle, as 1 see it quoted in Tau Sun, is a little different from what I used to know when I was a boy at a school in Ireland about ferty years ago. It went as follows at that time:

"Addition is easy, subtraction is crazy, Multiplication is vexation and division it is worse; Multiplication is vexation and division it is worse; The full of three it puzzles me and fractions sets me mad; Tres and tare pulls my hair, And makes my master curse and swear, But practice I love best.

R. M. W.

Can you give me the name of author and where published of a volume entitled "The Earth Not a Globe?" I think it was published in England about 1888 or 1889, but am not sure.

How do the Norwegians differ from the Sweden? Did they originate from the same source? Did the Scandinavians originally come from Teutonic stock or did they originate from the ancient Lappa or Chinese? Please name a good book containing the most authentic socount of the origin and diversity of the earliest known tribes of all nations. J. M. W. The Norwegians are of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic race; so are the Swedes. Norwegians differ from Swedes in politics more than racially. The kingdom of Norway at one time was more power ful than that of Sweden; and the Norwegians of to day resist the amalgamation of their country with the present more powerful kingdom of Sweden. It ested now that if the Scandinavian peninsula was not the actual cradle of the Aryan race, it was the centre of Aryan diffusion; so that the Norwegians are not to be viewed as descended from Lapps of Chinese. See Poschel's "Races of Man and Their Geographical Distribution."

In saying that none of the ships of our navy flew a flag other than their own during the recent war with Spain, have you not overlooked a boat which flew the Spanish flag while cutting cables off the Cuban coast?

B. F. C. No vessel did as you suggest. The regulations prescribe that an American war vessel must fly our colors before going into action. The Spanish flag could not have been flown by a vessel under fire or cutting cables. This letter, however, may be correct. On May 8 the converted cruiser Yale ran up the English colors off San Juan, steered close under the

Morro, made sure that Cervers was not in the harbor and, having dipped its flag to fort again, steamed out of range. D. O. T. 1. What is the flag of the Transvaal? 2. How many stars are there in the Brazilian flag? L. C. W. 1. A bine flag with a white transverse cross, on which is superimposed a red cross. 2. Five stars,

Some years ago you published a series of articles by R. I. Stavennon treating of his experiences in the Bouth Sea Islands. Were those articles published in book form? If so, what is the title of the book and where may I obtain it? S. S. J. These articles make up the volume called "Vailim Letters," edited by Sidney Colvin, and procurable at any book store.

enting the Southern Cross.

The manner in which the opponents of the reten-tion of the Philippine Islands are being bowled down by public opinion reminds me of a poem which was published during the rebellion, written, I think, by some man in Maine. It began, as I remem-ber. "The train went whirling through Ætna bog," and goes on to describe how a yelping dog stood on tife track and attempted to stop the progress of the train by barking, with the natural results. Can you tell me who wrote that poem and also give a copy of it?

I. Give us some information concerning Port Arthur, a German possession in eastern China. 2. The canal project proposed by England and America in connection with Lake Nicaragua in Central America. 8. Special reference to the complications of the Union Pacific Haliroad now going on. 4. Describe the Valley of the Niger in Africa and explain why it is the disputed ground of the French and the English. 1. Port Arthur is a harbor near the southern ex-

tremity of the Liso-tung Peninsula, Shinking province, China: it was laid out by English engineers about ten years ago, and received its name in honor of Prince Arthur of Great Britain, Duke of Con naught, who visited the place on his return from India in 1890. It is held now by the Russians. It is a strongly fortified harbor, and will be the princinal eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad. 2. There is no canal project proposed by both these powers. 3. The complications are being straightened out. The road was sold at auction by the Govto the Reorganization Committee, which now controls it. 4. The Niger rises in Sierra Leone, flows northeast for about 900 miles and then southeast for about 900 miles more. Its possession is deaired, because it is a navigable river, the control of which will be valuable, especially to France, whose territories near its headwaters are reached by water more easily than by land.

Is it true that at the end of the civil war our navy was the strongest in the world? THE ROOST, We think that it is true. We had 679 vessels, many of them, of course, simply floating gun platthen affoat; these vessels carried 4,680 guns. The personnel of the navy amounted to 51,500, besides 16,880 laborers and artisans in the yards.

How did the expression "By the great horn we have been unable to learn. We think the "great horn spoon" is the moon.

In Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations" is the following extract from Poe's "To Helen:" "To the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome," but I fail to find it in Poe's poem as published? Did he write two poems "To Helen?" F. T. C. The lines are in the poem as printed in the first collective edition, 1850. We do not know why they should be omitted; the poem has only three stanzas

To whom shall I apply for information in regard to the regulations and restrictions under which the Italian State lotteries are conducted? T. M. B. You might address the Italian Consul in New York, or the Minister of Finance of Italy; the lotter; has no visible agents over here.

During a discussion a statement was made that the French train known as the "Malle des Indes," run-ning between Calais and Marseilles, was faster than any American train service. Please decide a bot by stating whether this isso. A REGULAR READER. It is not so. This Indian mail train runs about miles an hour, and the Royal Blue express runs as fast as the French train.

Picase explain the "preferential trade" between togland and Canada. A. J. B. England and Canada.

By "preferential trade" between two countries is meant trade from one subjected to lower import duties than that from other countries. Before the Spanish war Spanish goods enjoyed a preferential duty on being imported to Cuba. British goods, however, enjoy no preference in Canada.

Please define the duties of an aide-de-camp as also those of an orderly. What are their duties, whether in peace or war? An aide-de-camp is an officer attached to a Gen eral's staff, who assists him in his work; he is ar Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, by reason of his detail as side; he attends the General, acts practi cally as his private secretary, and may be designated to some special military duty. During the war the aides carried orders and acted in all sorts of useful ways. An orderly is simply a messenger; he has He does not carry personal orders.

I saw a short time ago the following phrase credited to a distinguished English scholar: "What Englishman cares for Saxon or Norman, both brutal invaders, more than for Chinese and Occhen Chinese I' 140 not now recall the name of the author. Can you furnish the information? M. V. B.

H. Amerman-Gen. Shafter is not a graduate of

J. H. Opp.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was Governor of T. J. M., Jr.—A criticism of "The Conquerors was published in THE SUN of Jan. 5, 1898.

F. E. C.-There is no priest undergoing imprison ment in this State after conviction for assault. Othe H. K .- Proctor Enott's "Duluth speech" was delivered in the House of Representatives on Jan 21, 1871. It would not be effective reprinted.

Reg. -The Christian names of the Prince of Wales are Albert Edward; no others. The Duke of Con naught was christened Arthur William Patrick Albert J. J. G.-Theodore Roosevelt, the Governor-elect,

is the son of the late Theodore Boosevelt, who was

nominated Collector of the Port by Mr. Hayes, but R. F. Spamer .- The latest edition of Bryant's poetry edited by his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, gives "The speechless babe and the gray-headed man," where earlier editions had "and the sweet babe," We pre-sume the last edition is authoritative.

POLITICAL NOTES.

John T. McDonough, Secretary of State elect, will be in office during the Presidential election of 1900, and will have supervisory control of the official ballot of that year and of the names upon it for electors. The Secretary of State was a Republican in 1884 and in 1896. In the Presidential elections of 1888 and 1892 the post was held by a Democrat.

There is a renewal of the proposition submitted to some previous Legislatures to do away with the office of City Chamberlain of New York. The duties which the Chamberlain performs are the same which in other parts of the State devolve upon the County Preasurer, and in practical operation devolve n New York upon the Comptroller, a high-salaried officer. Yet \$12,000 a year is paid from the pro eneds of taxation to the Chamberlain as his persona salary, and \$28,800 additional has been appropri sted for 1890 for the expenses of clerk hire, mes sangers and attendants. These items do not include the rental for rooms in the Stewart building for the Chambertain's office. The advocates of the abolt tion of the post of Chamberlain urge that it would be a move in the interst of economy and of morafficient public service as well.

There is great excitement politically in Vermont the State of steady political habits and unchanged political conditions. It arises from the fact that in een broken there. The first of these rules is that the Montpelier Legislature shall adjourn on the day before Thanksgiving with all its work finished. This year, for the first time in eighteen years, it is said, it didn't. The second cause of political commotion is this: A bill favored by the Governor of Vermont to attract wealthy strangers to the State by a rearrange ment of the tax laws falled to secure the assent of th Legislature. If this business keeps on, some day Vermont may go Democratic.

There will be no State census of New York until 1905. The last State census was in 1892. The pre vious one to that was in 1875. Ostensibly there is State census every tenth year, midway between the Federal enumerations.

On the Thursday preceding the November election the Board of Armory Commissioners opened bids for the materials and work required for the alters tion and improvement of the roof of the Twenty second Regiment Armory, on the Boulevard, s Birty-seventh street. The estimate was \$4.650.
There was only one bidder, His bid was \$4.650. The contract was awarded to him.

That the world moves was illustrated at the re eent election in the cities of Utics and Rochester, when in the former the returns of the vote in the Pifteenth ward were brought by bleyele mounted messenger to political headquarters a few minutes after the closing of the polls, while in Rochester seventy-three voting districts were equipped with automatic voting machines. The polls in this State close at 5 o'clock. At 5:15 the machines in Roches ter had been unlocked and the records transcribed on blanks and given to men on bicycles. At 5:20 the results were made known throughout the State over the long-distance telephone.

These are some of the scheduled civil service examinations for the last two weeks of December Wednesday, Dec. 14, meat inspector; subjects of examination, handwriting, arithmetic, experience and technical, Thursday, Dec. 15, janitor; duties, experience, handwriting, reading and arithmetic. Friday, Dec. 16, tanitrees: subjects. duties experience, handwriting, reading and arithmetic Monday, Dec. 19, topographical draughtsman Wednesday, Dec. 21, inspector of lamps and gas. Friday, Dec. 23, examiner of claims, Department of

New York State Capitol and the cessation of appropriations for it, other States are devoting attention to Capitol construction. Pennsylvania and Rhode Island among the number. Neither can hope to rival, much less excel, the bounding State of Texas in this regard. Texas has at Austin a fireproof Capitol which in form approximates a Greek cross. It is 568 feet long and 288 feet wide at its greatest width. It is \$11 feet in height. It accommodates the entire executive, judicial and legislative departments of the State Government, and is fitted with arrangements and apparatus for lighting the building by draulic elevators. It is the largest Capitol building of any State, second in size to the Capitol at Washing ton, and the seventh largest building in the world it is asserted.

The oldest surviving New York Secretary of State, Gideon J. Tucker, elected in 1857, is a resident of the city of New York, and, with one exception, the only New Yorker elected to that office since David Flord-Jones was elected in 1859, Horatio Ballard was a resident of Cortland village, and Chauncey M Depew was, when chosen in 1863, a resident of Peckskill. The late Francis C. Barlow was a New York city man, Homer A. Nelson was from Pough keepsie, G. Hilton Scribner was from Yonkers, Died rich Willers, Jr., was a resident of Varick in Senece county, John Bigelow was a resident of Highland Falls, Allen C. Beach of Watertown, Joseph B. Carr of Troy, Frederick Cook of Rochester, and Frank Ric of Canandaigua. The performance of the duties of Secretary of State in Albany appears to be conducive to longevity, for there are six surviving Secretaries of State, and after Dec. 31, when the term of Capt. Palmer closes, there will be seven. There aurvivors among holders of the other State offices.

their United States Senators for the term beginning on March 4, 1809; Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia and Vermont.

As a result of the race troubles in Wilmington, N. C., and its vicinity, it is thought probable that the ballot laws of the Tar Heel State will be overhauled and revised by the next Raleigh Legislature, which meets on Jan. 4 next. Biennial sessions are the rule in North Carolina, and both Senators and Representatives in Raleigh are elected for a term of two stitutional limit of the session is sixty days. One effect of the North Carolina race troubles seems likely to be the obliteration of the Populist party, heretofore strong, in that State. For saveral years the North Carolina Populists held the balance of

power there. Considerable hostile feeling has sprung up be tween the Socialists and the Populists, and it appears to bode no political good luck to the latter. The Populist party is of rural origin. It is the successor of the Farmers' Alliance. Its early recruits were scured from out of the ranks of those farmer the products of their land and the pressure of mort gage obligations resting upon it. In the first Presi-dential election in which it participated, that of 1892, the Populist party polled a vote of nearly 1,000,000, drawn almost wholly from the farming regions of the country. In 1896 the labor men in the large cities made com-mon cause with the Populists in support of Bryan, and thereby incurred the hostility of the Socialists, who regard themselves as the veritable and only genuine Labor party. Now, by degrees, the Labor party voters are joining the Socialists' ranks, and the Populists are losing what hold they previously had in the large cities. In Massachusetts for instance, where two Socialist legislators have been elected, one is a union shoemaker and the other was connected with a street railroad company and a participant in the strike of its workmen and employees against the introduction of the indemnity ond system on its lines.

There is already some talk of changes in districenderships in Tammany Hall at the primaries for 1809. It refers chiefly to two districts, the Eighth e Thirty-first. In the Eighth district there is considerable opposition to the retention as district leader of Municipal Councilman Engel, and in the Thirty-first there is an equally well-defined opposition to Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde. It is doubtful, however, whether a contest in either would be successful. Mr. Engel holds an elective and Mr. Welde an appointive office.

GLORY OF THE SHOULDER STRAP. Army Officer's Comment on the Desirability of Wearing Citizen's Dress.

"I went to Washington on business," said a New Yorker resterday, "and as I had not been there since 1887 I naturally observed things closely to see what a change had come over the place. I was in the lobby of a hotel, chatting and smoking with a young cavalry officer. He was only a Second Lieutenant, so his shoulder straps were plain, without even one bar. At the other end of the room, near the elevator, sat a man with his back to us, but as he moved a bit occasionally I saw that he had shoulder straps with a star on them.

"Who is that General? I asked the young cavalry officer.

"Come down that way and take a look as you pass by, said he, as his face flushed and he looked madder than a March hare. We passed by. The man with the star on his shoulder straps was the head man of the hotel, whose chief work is to see that hall boys and elevator boys do theirs.

"Do you wonder, snapped the officer, that army officers would prefer to walk about in citizen's dress when this kind of thing goes on here?" things closely to see what a change had come

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

Further Discussion on Its Chief Sources of

Inspiration To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There ppeared in the current number of Scribner' Magazine three essays, somewhat dogmatic in tone, dealing with architectural training in general, and with that supplied at the French school in particular. These papers contain statements and convey impressions about which there may very properly be a difference of opinion when the subject is viewed from a

standpoint other than that of the writer's. The conclusions of the first writer seem to be ounded upon our assumed possession of "the British or Teutonic predilection for the romantie or picturesque" as contrasted with orderliness and logic which attract the Gallie mind," a predilection which he declares to be so deeply rooted that we may assume it to be an inveterate racial trait."

That there is an apparent love for disorder, irregularity, a lack of logic and an affectation of the picturesque in much of our work cannot be denied, and that these traits seem to be inherent in the character of many of our people is also true: doubtless they are strongly developed in the writer of the paper referred to, but one may be permitted to hope nevertheless that they cannot be justly called inveterate racial traits of the American people. What ground is there for such an assumption? certainly find no trace of it in our Colonial architecture, which was as distinctively American as any of the fashions we have had, and ndeed, the only one which was current for any length of time throughout the length and breadth of the land. It would be difficult to point to a single building of this period, no matter how humble, which does not show a decided leaning toward logical symmetry and order in its design. Nor can one find much support for the theory in the most admired buildings which have been erected since the Colonial times.

The reason for much of this disorder, irregu-

arity, affectation, lack of applied logic, offensive striving for what is thought to be picturesque effects in our designs, can be accounted for in other ways. It is often due to accident and want of forethought, but more frequently to lack of training, our designers for the most part having undertaken the practice of the art with absolutely no adequate preparation to fit them for the work. Symmetry, order, and the ogical adjustment of all parts of a composition are reasonable qualities which indicate foreught, care, study and the exercise of reason qualities which are invariably the accompant ments and the indications of a highly artistic development. The lack of these qualities in much of our work, if it proves anything, proves that our art has not yet reached a high development. We are not ret an artistic people, but that we are making progress in the right direction is most clearly vinced by a growing tendency toward that symmetry, order, and logical reasoning applied design which the writer of the paper seems to depreciate. Convinced of the truth of his ssertion that the opposite qualities are traits inherent in the race, the author of the essay finds it difficult to believe that the present phase is more than a passing fancy. This also will pass, he quotes. It is, he says, an attempt "at a direct importation of Parisian architecture," a determined effort "to Gallicize American architecture," something which "has the air of a concerted endeavor by a band of zealous propagandists to 'expel nature.'"

To one who has had practical experience with the methods and workings of the French school the statements of the second writer which relate to it and his conclusions seem no less extraordinary, and go to show that he is not possessed of a knowledge of the institution and its methods which would qualify him to write on the subject, and also indicate that he, at least, is endowed with a trait which he thinks is inherent in the race, viz., a tendency to think superficially and to judge hastily."

This writer gravely informs us that the French school is altogether experimental in character. It is, he asserts, "a new scheme, a ew device, a new machine for the manufacture of architecture out of hand." He in imates that if space permitted "it would not be difficult to point out certain very serious defects in the system adopted in Paris and so generally copied in this country to-day," but he would charitably "avoid wholesale condemnation" and "treat its faults leniently." Is he aware that the methods of the French National School of Fine Arts, or the Paris School, as he calls it, are essentially the same as have always prevalled in France, and that so far from being experimental are in fact, as nearly as is consistent with modern conditions, the same that have been used by all artistic nations from time immemorial in the transmission of the knowledge of art from the master to his purils? Is he aware that these methods have never been copied in the United States, but that our schools of architecture are all modelled on an essentially different principle? Evidently not. With such a basis of knowledge, then it is defects in the system adopted in Paris and so

essentially different principle? Evidently not. With such a basis of knowledge, then, it is perhaps fortunate that his lack of space did not permit him to point out the defects of a system so little understood by him. His magnanimous charity for these defects is very ediffying.

The underlying principle of art teaching at the French school is founded upon the very reasonable theory that the persons best quall-field to teach art are those who have most distinguished themselves in the practice of the art which they undertake to teach; a principle which attracted supple to Indias, lections, Giota others too numerous to monition and others too numerous to monition and in our day, has attracted pupils to Lefevre, Pascal, Chapu, Daumet, Girault, Ginain, Laurens, Blondel, and the other masters of the French school, a system the like of which we have nothing in this country to show, Architecture is not faught here by the foremost practicing architects, but by paid instructors, who have generally either yet to demonstrate their ability in actual practice or who have failed to do so. It is this method of teaching which is new and is an experiment, Could possibly make the mistake of confounding the two systems. In France the puril is free to choose his own master and the master is free to instill into the pupil his own ideas and methods without interference from any source whatsoever. The pupils are, in fact, as nearly as modern conditions will permit "appendice of the knowledge imparted to him by the master. It is the management of this branch of instruction which is of comparatively recent origin, but this branch is not the school, as the writers of the knowledge imparated to him by the master. It is the management of this branch of instruction which is of comparatively recent origin, but this branch is not the school, as the writers of the knowledge institution. The school is really a sort of sederation of what were formerly classes or independent personal instruction. The school is really a sort of sederation of what

The teaching of the French school is, above all taings, characterized by those logical quali-ties which one of the essayists has truly said

appeals to the Gallie mind, and which Prenchmen certainly apply to their work. The Frenchmen thinks that the production of a work of art calls for the use of the highest qualities with which we are endowed, reason must play an important part, and no work of architecture can be called successful in which the dictateaof common sense are violated and in which the reasoning powers of man are not apparent, and most of us will agree with him, though we do not apply the located of the production of the safety and wants of the nincteenth century must cause one with the least spark of humor in his composition to smile. Verily this happy land of ours is blessed with abundance in all things. One of the essayista navely says. "One would expect of srchitects trained in the French capital, where the immense advantage of conformity is so apparent." to conform to what he elsewhere says. Is a mere agglomeration constitution builders." Pray, to which of this curious list of styles would he have us conform? With the anglomeration for a setting, is it strange he finds that "what would in Paris be merely a decorous and well-behaved front," when created here "distinctly lacks the attractiveness of congruity and conformity," and that "from the point of view of onsemble, it is another blare added to the general discord." Now, the Frenchman has no such assortment of styles to which to make his work conform. He is always modern: he practices in the style of the day, a style which has been slowly evolved through the centuries to meet the everchanging conditions, a style which work and his receptive faculties will admit, to take his place in the more forms of the machine of a string to his gifts, in the neverceasing to discinct no reasoning powers in the work and on the remain and her production of the antico

BELLAMYISM SCORES A FAILURE,

Some of the Many Obstacles to Success in Carrying Out the Scheme.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. VANCOUVER. Dec. 5 .- The socialistic community that started a co-operative society near Hastings, B. C., three years ago, is a "busted" community. Bellamy's dream "Looking Backward" was the ideal aimed at by the little hand of well-meaning visionaries, who, to the numher of 200, left comfortable homes in Vancouver to wander after strange gods in the track-

less wilderness of British Columbia.

One hundred thousand dollars, or \$500 each. was the amount of cash provided to found the city of Bellamy, as it was called, and those who lid not provide money were allowed to pay into the common treasury an equivalent in time checks in exchange for labor on public buildings. When the social departure was fairly inaugurated a Board of Commissioners was appointed to settle disputes and to teach the doctrines of Bellamy. The colony soon num-

appointed to settle disputes and to teach the doctrines of Bellamy. The colony soon numbered 500 men, women and children. Sawmills, farms and trade shops were started. At first all the men received the same wages, Brains or skill did not count for a cent. Soon those who shirked work lived at the expense of the active toilers and the colony was compelled to start a scale of wages.

Soon after the colony was founded the brainy men ceased to think—the necessity did not exist. There was no spur-to ambition, no competition. Then it was discovered that the work done in the shops and mills was so inferior that it was not marketable outside. Many shareholders in the community asked for their money back, but they did not get it. Some deserted. The common eating houses and herding of families in big dwellings led to blekerings and jealousies among the women folk. The men took up the quarrels of the weaker sex and every man's hand was raised against his neighbor.

The Commissioners, who held the cash and arbitrated, were overwhelmed with applications for the administration of justices, monetary and social. The Commissioners were not equal to the occasion and resigned in a body. No members of the community would take their place, and there was no law, no justice, their place, and there was no law, no justice, their place, and farms again and employed their weaker brethren for wages in deflance of socialistic principles. The community was drifting back into old channels. The ambitious got the relax of power in their hands and all went well for a little while. Then creditors arrived and there was no money to pay them. The books of the community, showed a debe of \$100,000. It was a "busted community."

SOLDIER BROTHERS IN HONOLULU. A Pathetic Story About Two Members of the

From the Ution Morning Herald. There is a very pathetic incident connected with the death of a member of the New York regiment. In the Binghamton company there were two brothers named Porter. About two months ago the elder was taken sick and sent to the hospital. After he had been in the hospital a couple of weeks the younger brother was stricken with a fatal disease and before many days had passed he died.

Meanwhile the elder brother hovered between life and death, but his good constitu-

Meanwhile the elder brother hovered between life and death, but his good constitution pulled him through the crisis and he slowly recovered. One day about two weeks ago a palo, emaciated form climbed slowly down from the Government ambulance and walked over to Company H street. The first person he saw was the First Bergeant of that company and his first words were an inquiry as to the whereabouts of his dead brother. The Rergent had not the heart to break the news to him and so walked away without answering him. This strange act on the part of the senior non-commissioned officer alarmed Forter, and he hastened as fast as his weakened limbs could carry him from tent to tent pleading with his comrades to tell him where he might find his bother.

For a long time no one would impart the said information, but at last one of the men ammoned up courage and told him of his crother's death. For a while the poor fellow was stunned, but soon the import of what he had heard became apparent to him and he staggored to his tent, where he remained for some time, no one daring to enter. After a while the came out and took his seat in the ambulance. He was by no means the same man who entered the came. The expectancy of again seeing his brother had put a sparkle in his eyes had loat their justre, and his lorm was bent. Slowly crawling into the ambulance has eyes had loat their justre, and has form was bent. Slowly crawling into the ambulance passed from sight he could be seen sitting with his head in his hands, a picture of misery and dejection.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Kokomo, Dec. 11.—Frank Mehan, the travelling salesman who was shot this week by Farmer Perry Buras, is still alive and the doctors say he will recover notwithstanding the fact that a Winchester bullet grazed his heart and passed entirely through his body. It develops that Burns's wife was in Mehan's rooms when the latter stood on the porch and told the enraged husband to shoot. The nerve of Mehan in inviting death was a marvellous performance, knowing as he did that the man had a repeating rifle. Like he might have been umpiring a game of baselail Mehan, after the first shot, exclaimed. "One ball too wide." The next one he said. "Two balls too high." and to the third shot, which took effect, he exclaimed. "Strike, I'm out," and fell to the floor.